

THE ADULTS HAVE GAINED THIS MUCH IN SEVEN MONTHS. FIGURES SHOW: To March 31, 1892.....49,000 To March, 1891.....30,020 Try the Cent-a-Word Columns.

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PISTOLS, KNIVES AND HARD FISTS

The Chief Arguments in the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg.

A LONG DAY OF RIOTING.

The Administration Holds the Reins and Wins in a Slow Walk.

CLEVELAND HEARTILY INDORSED

But the Unit Rule Is Applied by Express Order of Harrity.

Allegheny County's Delegation Contributes Most of the Life, Fun and Disorder of the Occasion—The Guffeys Go Down With Colors Flying—Not a Crack or Scratch on the Administration—Fogarty Being Put in Jail—The Sergeant-at-Arms Unable to Quell the Disorder—Scenes and Incidents of a Turbulent Day.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 13.—Blows were struck in the Democratic State Convention to-day, revolvers were drawn in the halls and at the doorways, and even a few knives gleamed in the air, but the confusion did not in the least daunt the managers of the machine, which mowed down everything before it with the grim relentlessness of the car of the juggernaut. So far from the state being broken, it was not even scratched, and every feature on the schedule, unit rule and all, went through under the gag rule of the previous question.

The cheers for Harrity almost equaled in volume those for Cleveland, and one distinguished delegate went so far as to say that if the Secretary of State wanted to be indorsed for President himself, instead of Grover, he could have carried the point.

Harrity's Howlers for Cleveland. Harrity's friends still profess the utmost loyalty to the ex-President. They argue that his plank in the platform is of the most flattering description, and that under the unit rule he will be insured the entire 64 votes of the State, which will almost offset the solid Hill delegation from New York.

They point to the fact that a large majority of the Keystone representatives are open followers of Cleveland, who will stand by him to the last, and so many would-be kickers are also kept in line under the new rule.

The small but vociferous defeated contingent, though, reiterate their charges that the unit scheme, such an unusual feature in Pennsylvania politics, is designed to give Harrity control of a delegation which he can handle for anything in sight, if he should happen to change his mind as to the merits of the ex-President as the party candidate this year. They declare it is an outrage to stifle the sentiment of individual district delegates, in the somewhat remote contingency that Cleveland and Pattison should both retire from the field.

Hill Can't Get a Single Vote. One thing is rendered as nearly absolutely certain as anything can be, and that is that at no stage of the proceedings of the Chicago convention will David Bennett Hill receive a single vote from Pennsylvania.

James M. Guffey practically admitted defeat early this morning in the struggle with the administration, and sent a private telegram to Pittsburgh to that effect. He instructed his followers, however, to keep up the struggle until the last ditch, and go down with colors flying. This policy was pursued, and Mr. Guffey's name was duly presented to the convention as a candidate for delegate-at-large. He received 117 votes out of a total of 465, being defeated 4 to 1. This, of course, was after all the contests had been decided in favor of the Harrity husters. Mr. Guffey secured a bare majority of the Allegheny delegation on this final test, being credited with 17 votes out of a total of 33.

Salt Rubbed into the Wounds. This was rubbing salt in the wounds, and even administration people from other counties agreed that it would have been a graceful thing for Allegheny to have complimented Guffey with a unanimous vote, which would not in the slightest degree have affected the result.

THE DISPATCH correspondent called upon Mr. Guffey to-night, and he made the following statement: "The outcome is no disappointment to me. I was well satisfied weeks ago, owing to the means that were being used, that the administration would have the convention. I regret, however, exceedingly the methods the Governor and his Cabinet have employed to accomplish their purpose. On this point I do not care to speak in detail, as the facts are well known. It augurs badly for the future of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Guffey continued: "But as I am not in politics for office, emoluments or spoils, I presume I can continue, if I so desire, as I have been doing for years, to contribute to the party's campaign fund, always keeping in mind that ingrates do exist and always will."

Guffey Points Toward the Future. Mr. Guffey was requested to specify as to the "ingrates," but replied: "I have nothing more to say about it. The future will take care of itself."

Senator William A. Wallace started home at an early hour this morning to avoid witnessing the triumph of his enemies, and if ex-Secretary Stenger was upon the field at the time of the slaughter he kept himself well out of sight. A frequent expression to-night, from both sides of the fence, was: "Quay is not in it with Harrity as a boss. Even the Beaver Senator would not dare to run a convention as it was conducted to-day." These remarks, though, are not worthy the Celtic Secretary of State in the slightest. When THE DISPATCH correspondent met Mr. Harrity this evening, he was in a most genial mood. In regard to the status of affairs at Chicago he was asked: "How many of the delegates to the Na-

tional Convention do you regard as your friends?" "Fifty-eight to 60 out of the total of 64, leaving only four or six for the opposition," was the reply.

"Are you firmly for Cleveland?" "Certainly," said Mr. Harrity. Pattison Pleased With the Day's Work. Governor Pattison, while not giving out any public expression upon party disputes, is more than pleased with the work of the convention. His friends, while proclaiming their intense loyalty to Cleveland, say that the ex-President should withdraw, or if his nomination should be found absolutely impossible, the unit rule will enable Pennsylvania's Democratic Executive to be promptly placed in the position of a leading candidate.

The platform clings to the free trade plank of 1888, with a few glittering generalities which are intended to sweeten the pill for Keystone tollers in the protected industries. The resolution which deals with silver is a mere concession to be regarded as a more or less clever aggregation of words, which are supposed to be interpreted to suit individual and sectional views, and which will not in any degree offend the silver party. Presidential candidate of Governor Pattison.

Notwithstanding all the bluster and actual fighting, the only real bolt of the day was in the Committee on Credentials, where the minority elected when the O'Leary contest was decided against them. Many of the members of the defeated contingent wanted to go to the length of holding an opposition convention, but Mr. Guffey and the other leaders refused to countenance any such proposal. In fact, Mr. Guffey's main reason for continuing the struggle at all was to place certain people on record, and this was accomplished.

Tonight the Democratic trinity is "Cleveland, Harrity," and the greatest of these is— but that will be definitely settled later on. BANCROFT.

DETAILS OF THE SHINDY.

A Bright and Pleasant Day, but the Contestants' Tempers Not Pacific—The Allegheny Contingent the Cause of Most of the Disturbance—How It All Happened. Convention day dawned bright and pleasant, but the weather failed to soothe the tempers of the assembled Pennsylvania delegates. This was the case with the Allegheny county contingent. O'Leary and McKenna were the centers of a miniature riot at a hotel at an early hour, and before night about a dozen cases of actual slugging had been recorded. The distribution of tickets for the hall was a fruitful source of disturbance.

It was 12:30 o'clock when State Chairman Wright called the convention to order with the usual preliminaries. When the names of the Philadelphia delegates were being read Stephen Rowan, an anti-Harrity delegate, arose and protested against the reading of the names of the Harrity delegates, insisting that the names as furnished by the County Democratic, and of course intensely anti-Harrity, should be placed on the roll.

They paid no attention to Mr. Rowan, but the gaudy and glibly playful requested the chairman to "get out of the hall," and intimated in unmistakable language that it would like to break a window with him.

A Sad Break by the Chairman. A delegate from Center asked that the county be again called, as the delegates were not present when the original roll call was made. Chairman Wright made a break by saying that the delegates should have been in their seats and they would have heard their names called. The center man said the doors were barred in their faces and they were not allowed in, and he considered it an insult for the chairman to say this. A Cambria delegate also got hot under the collar and remarked that he and 150 other delegates had been barred out, and if their names were not called they would hold another convention. This brought up another gentleman, and he declared that "a band of negroes stood at the door and kept us out."

It was about this time that revolvers and knives were drawn at the door in the effort to secure entrance. Sudden Change of a Chairman's Mind. Chairman Hamilton, of the Dauphin County Committee, wanted to leave the Opera House, but a burly doorkeeper who was keeping the passage barred his progress with a revolver. The chairman then concluded to do a banquet treaty as a matter of compromise, and he was accordingly elected.

While Temporary Chairman Beltzhoover was speedily and unanimously elected, his opening address was not allowed to be delivered without scenes of disorder. The first of these was a quarrel between the speaker and a member of the opposition, who was very enthusiastic. In fact, hearty applause was evoked every time the ex-President was referred to during the proceedings.

What Mr. Beltzhoover Had to Say. That portion of Mr. Beltzhoover's address which raised the hubbub was as follows: "The last Republican Congress crowned the triumph of the carnival of extravagance and profligacy by lavishing more than a thousand millions of dollars on its parasites and parasites-in-waiting. It was the most wasteful and unproductive Congress in the history of our government. We believe that all taxation, except for public expenditures necessary to the maintenance of our government, should be abolished. We believe that the taxpayers' money to buy silver and no other metal should be used. We believe that we insist upon such rigid economy in all the affairs of the nation as the tolling millions who pay the taxes are compelled to practice in their humble walks of life.

We are for honest trade, honest money and honest government, and in the enactment of these principles there should be no uncertainty in the platform of this convention. The election of a strong and courageous leader, who will bear our banner inscribed with these inspiring legends, there should be no difficulty. The galaxy of Democratic statesmen from whom the selection is to be made was never so full of distinguished names as at this time. I suggest any one, but I will be pardoned for saying that when I turn reform and honest government to the people, I shall be champion in this campaign there is one who stands out before all the world, recognized by all men as the embodiment and exponent of our principles and the

Idol of the Democratic Bases. The name of Grover Cleveland is enshrined in the affections of all the intelligent, virtuous and substantial citizens of the Republic. They honor him for daring to be right when it cost him the brightest jewel in the crown of human ambition. They love him for his heroic character, for his unselfish patriotism, for the beautiful simplicity of his life, for the purity of his motives, for his fidelity to the principles of the Christian nation.

This tribute to the incomparable leader of the Republic, who has been so long fixed as the man for the occasion most worthy of the highest honors of his party and his country. In magnificent manly, unflinching devotion to duty and in all the exalted characteristics of mind and

heart and soul which have always commanded success and deserved it, Robert E. Pattison is the only man in Pennsylvania, the great Senator from Maryland, should be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts there. He is a man of broad and substantial statesmanship with matchless ability as a politician.

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Just before the dinner recess, while the Senatorial districts were being called for members of the Committees on Credentials, organization, and resolutions, the Allegheny contingent gradually forced to the front, and was lined up in a space between the stage and the first row of seats. The trouble began when the Forty-third Senatorial district was reached. Tim O'Leary handed in one set of credentials as a committee member on contested seats, and McKenna presented another. A hearty dispute, without any regard to parliamentary practice, was at once inaugurated. McKenna's friends demanded a poll of the delegation to determine the matter, and the Allegheny contingent refused to do so. Chairman Beltzhoover, "Oh, be honest!"

Just when he repeated this plea for the third time he was struck by George A. Koehler, a delegate from the First Legislative district. A man in a direct manner was quelled by a crowd rushing in and separating the combatants, while Chairman Beltzhoover, in a scared voice, beseeched the sergeant-at-arms, who was no other than O'Leary, to secure order.

As this juncture, while vigorous if not choice language was flying, a most offensive epithet was applied to John Ennis, apparently from the platform. Michael Ennis took up the insult to his brother, and promptly proceeded to mount the stage to wipe out "Square" Pattison's name. Ennis, whom he believed to be the author of the remark. The platform, though, was hotly defended, and Ennis was forced to fall back.

In the meantime such wild expressions as "Tim, don't be a thief!" "You're a double-dyed liar!" and many others which would not look well in print were being sent backward and forward.

The Chairman finally secured silence a moment, while he referred the quarrel to the Committee on Contests, which caused another howl from the anti-administrationists. They at once carried the fight into committee, where the slated chairman was Senator Harry A. Bane. McKenna, Mullen, McQuiston, Mullen and the other Guffey party admitted made strenuous pleas against the seating of O'Leary. Bane was particularly vociferous and was finally squelched by the Chairman.

Mullen headed in arrest for honesty and justice, and charged that O'Leary did not even reside in the district which he was trying to represent. But the eloquence was all of no avail, and the committee, by a vote of 29 to 16, decided to seat Tim O'Leary. Then Bane, McKenna, Mullen, Rafferty, Brennan and the other Guffey members of the committee left the room, giving vent to expressions of deep disgust.

After that the proceedings inside were harmonious and unimportant, as only one question was presented to the committee. It was decided in favor of the Harrity delegations. At the door, however, it was different. State Printer Ed. K. Myers was struck a violent blow in the face by Jack Fogarty, the fight between them being a doorkeeper. Mr. Myers had presented a ticket which the doorkeeper refused to recognize. Some words followed, and Myers was struck. He has brought suit for assault and Fogarty is in jail.

LIVELY RIOTING ALL DAY.

One Now After Another During the Afternoon—The State Rashed Through in Spite of Loud Anti-Administration Protests—Adoption of the Unit Rule. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the convention was again called to order. Senator Hill at once presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, and moved the previous question. J. C. Bane, of Washington county, demanded a hearing and denounced the decision of the committee, while a lively riot reigned throughout the hall. Chairman Beltzhoover put the report before the convention during the confusion, and announced its adoption, but Bane still thundered on.

Then the Chairman instructed Sergeant-at-Arms O'Leary to secure order, but the appearance of Timothy added fuel to the flames. Other members of the Allegheny crowd joined in the dispute, and another slugging match occurred while the convention was in full operation.

Remarks of Chairman Ross. In the discharge of my duties I shall endeavor to carry out the platform of the party, and I shall not be deterred by the hands which aid and forbearance. Let us remember that the platform of the party is the platform of the people, and the welfare and material prosperity of the people of our country, and against the Republican party, who are the enemies of the people, and the protection by burdensome laws of those who do not least protect the people, and the protection by burdensome laws of those who do not least protect the people, and the protection by burdensome laws of those who do not least protect the people.

When partial order had been restored, Senator Grover Ross was installed as permanent Chairman, and delivered an ordinary Democratic stump speech. He said: "In the discharge of my duties I shall endeavor to carry out the platform of the party, and I shall not be deterred by the hands which aid and forbearance. Let us remember that the platform of the party is the platform of the people, and the welfare and material prosperity of the people of our country, and against the Republican party, who are the enemies of the people, and the protection by burdensome laws of those who do not least protect the people, and the protection by burdensome laws of those who do not least protect the people."

Then came the platform. [It will be found in full on the fourth page of this issue.] The mention of Cleveland's name, which was read, was received with tremendous applause, though the tributes of Governor Pattison was not very far behind.

J. M. Garmon, of Luzerne, representing the minority of the committee, offered a substitute for the unit-rule plank, instructing the delegates to Chicago to support Cleveland as long as his name was before the convention. O'Brien, of Erie, was allowed to make a brief argument in favor of this amendment, which was answered by John E. Read, of Philadelphia, and then the "previous question" gag was applied. The minority demanded a division, but as practically the entire convention arose to sustain Harrity's pet rule on a standing vote, the roll for the years and nays was withdrawn.

This really ended all appearance of opposition, and while the convention then continued to be disorderly, the machine apparently ground out the scheduled business. Only one change was made in the slate for delegates at large, announced last night, and that was the placing of Henry Meyer on the list as the representative of Allegheny county.

The Eight Delegates at Large. The Guffey people made the nominations previously indicated, but several of the delegates were not present. [Continued on Ninth Page.]

GEN. GRANT GAINED

Instead of Being Made a Pauper by the Memorable Failure, ACCORDING TO WITNESS WORK.

He Also Says the General Was Aware of the Big Profits and

SAVED SOMETHING OUT OF THE CRASH

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, April 13.—To-day's session of the James-Work suit was the most interesting one of the trial. Mr. Work was in the witness chair and under cross-examination by Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Work was perfectly calm and cool under the cross-questioning. He often evaded answering some of the questions at different times in a direct manner.

Mr. Choate began by inquiring of Mr. Work if he had produced his checkbooks for the years 1883-1884, which might throw some light on the transactions in the suit. Mr. Work said he did not have them and could not find them.

Q. Your intimate and affectionate relations with General Grant continued down to the time of his death? A. After the failure of Grant & Ward the General became quite sick. Q. Did you know that the failure of Grant & Ward brought General Grant to utter poverty? A. No, sir.

Q. You did not read it in the newspapers? A. I did. Q. You did not believe it then? A. No, sir. Q. Did you believe that he had saved something out of the failure? A. Yes, sir. Q. How much? A. I do not know. Q. Did you know that the failure of Grant & Ward brought General Grant to utter poverty? A. No, sir.

Q. You always felt affectionate toward him? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you know that the failure of Grant & Ward brought General Grant to utter poverty? A. No, sir. Q. You did not read it in the newspapers? A. I did. Q. You did not believe it then? A. No, sir. Q. Did you believe that he had saved something out of the failure? A. Yes, sir. Q. How much? A. I do not know. Q. Did you know that the failure of Grant & Ward brought General Grant to utter poverty? A. No, sir.

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THE RAGING TOMBIGBEE.

Previous Reports Underestimated the Damage—The Number of Fatalities Already Known to Be 125—The Mississippi Threatens to Rise in Its Might.

WEST POINT, MISS., April 13.—Reports sent out from this point of the devastation caused by the late washouts, have not been exaggerated, but, in fact, underestimated. The destruction, both of property and life, has been awful, and the end is not yet reached. The Mobile and Ohio, the Georgia, Pacific and the Illinois-Central have all been blocked up for the past seven days, but the first named is now able to run all the way through. The damage done on the Mobile and Ohio in this county alone will not fall far short of \$40,000, while the other two roads have been each damaged at least twice that sum.

The first train for seven days from Georgia, Pacific passed through here to-day, but did not go as far as Columbus. On account of the high water still prevailing on the Illinois-Central, a week will be required to get up even a temporary track. At this county have up to the Tombigbee river is very high as ever and is causing great damage. There are reports of loss of life along that river in this county, and the damage to property is enormous. Much stock has been drowned and houses washed away and planting retarded.

Reports continue to come of the great damage to property and life in Columbus and of the river near that city. All the wires are down from that city and business is being sent through this city, which has a short way yet in that direction over the Georgia Pacific. The damages to bridges, stock, buildings and crops in this county are \$100,000. The number of lives now known to be 125, with many localities to hear from.

A dispatch from Memphis says: The Mississippi at this point is booming, and is to rise within three inches of the danger line and rising. A large area of low lands on the Arkansas side near the city, is overflowed, and between Walnut Bend and Council Bend, 50 miles below this city, on the same side, about 500 acres of corn has been washed out. The water has done damage or loss of life has been reported.

A FURNACE BLOWS UP. Three Men Almost Instantly Killed in a Disaster at Lima, O. LIMA, O., April 13.—A violent explosion took place to-day in Hardy's machine shop, by which three men were killed. A piston head, brought to the shop for repairs, was put into the furnace and the heat converted the water it contained into steam. The furnace was blown to fragments. W. Henry, Frank Joest and Dave Hogan were struck by the red hot fragments and almost instantly killed.

MYSTERY OF A MUSIC TEACHER. A Beautiful Young Brunette Mystifies the Cincinnati and Columbus Police. COLUMBUS, O., April 13.—[Special.]—The police authorities of this city and Cincinnati are nonplussed over the disappearance of Miss Mabel Sturtevant, a beautiful 19-year-old brunette, of Columbus, a music teacher. Mr. John Connell, a young business man, boarded and roomed at Sturtevant's, and it is reported was engaged to be married to Miss Sturtevant. Last Wednesday morning she wrote a note to Connell and left home. Not returning at night her mother became almost frantic, and in the morning it was found that Mabel had bought a ticket for Cincinnati. Mr. Sturtevant and Connell are now in Cincinnati, but have found no trace of her.

The queer part of the whole transaction is Connell's action in burning the note she left him and refusing to make public its contents. There is something about the whole matter, and it is thought Connell knows more of her whereabouts than he pretends to know. It is reported that Miss Sturtevant immediately returned to this city on the next train after reaching Cincinnati, but this report has not been verified. The police of both cities are working diligently on the case.

WHY A POISONER GOES FREE. Being a Farmer's Daughter She Was Made to Bow Before Breakfast. MODES, CAL., April 13.—Julia O'Mera, daughter of Dennis O'Mera, a farmer living in Modesto, was on trial yesterday, charged by her father with endeavoring to poison him. O'Mera testified that the drinking water furnished him by his daughter had a bitter taste, and that on the morning of March 28, after drinking some of it, he was seized with convulsions and physician with difficulty saved his life. The effects were those of strychnine.

Despite his testimony and the statement of the District Attorney that the evidence was wholly against the girl, the District Attorney moved to dismiss the case, a peculiar sentiment having been aroused by evidence that O'Mera compelled his daughter to rise before daybreak and engage in plowing and other farm work.

KILLED FOR KNOWING TOO MUCH. The Fate of Lottie Morgan Who Could Tell of the Hurley Bank Robbery. ST. PAUL, April 13.—At Ashland, Wis., where the special grand jury is at work, it is learned to-day that no further testimony has been taken in the Lottie Morgan case. It is thought the State is waiting further developments. It is stated by one witness that Lottie Morgan said she knew more about the Hurley Bank robbery than many of the witnesses. It was not long after she made that statement that she was found murdered, and it is thought that there was a conspiracy to murder her before she told too much.

Friends of the murdered woman openly say she was murdered by one or two persons interested in the bank robbery plot, and that all the guilty parties to that robbery are not yet brought to justice.

Cole's Beetles Flood-Bound. MEMPHIS, April 13.—A lot of colored Oklahoma boomers, who left here last Saturday for the overland trip in wagons, were water-bound in the Arkansas Bottoms, a few miles from Memphis. They sent a contingent back to this city to tell of their distress, and collections have been taken up in the different churches for their benefit.

Thousands of Miles of Tangled Wires. KANSAS CITY, April 13.—A Chinese puzzle was what the telegraph system in the great range of country to the Rocky Mountains from west of the Missouri river was turned into to-day. Rain, snow, sleet and sleet were playing havoc with the wires. The tangled, broken strings were patched into temporary circuits wherever possible.

QUIZ A VARIETY OF WEATHER. The West Favored With Rain, Snow, Sleet, Hail and Hurricanes. ST. PAUL, April 13.—Reports from all parts of the State and the Dakotas tell of heavy rains or snow, and seeding has been everywhere delayed. Central Iowa also reports the worst storm of a backward season, being a hurricane of wind accompanied by snow, sleet and rain combined and all together. Damage to fruit trees is what the Iowa farmers fear.

Since yesterday morning at Huron, S. D., over two inches of rain has fallen, and the same fall is reported from Elk Point, in that State. At Yankton it had been raining for 52 hours, and this afternoon snow was falling, with six inches on the ground. Seeding is nearly all in, and will not be affected.

OLD-LINE THEOLOGICALS BEATE. Advocates of Higher Criticism Ahead in the Cleveland Presbytery. CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—The contest between the believers in the old-line theology and the advocates of the higher crit-

WEIR WAS POISONED,

Is the Declaration of Analytical Chemist Hugo Blank.

THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS.

An Anonymous Letter Sent to the Dying Man's Fiancée.

A CLEW TO THE AUTHOR DISCOVERED

"There was enough poison in that stomach to have killed two men outside of that which could have been an ingredient of embalming fluid," said Analytical Chemist Hugo Blank to Mercantile Appraiser Fehl yesterday in reference to the investigation of the death of Gamble Weir.

A conference had been held early in the day at District Attorney Burleigh's office, at which there were present County Commissioner Weir, Dr. James W. Dickson, Henry Fehl and the District Attorney. The object of the conference was to hear a report from Prof. Blank on the analysis of the stomach and to settle to the satisfaction of all that the suspicions of his brother, the County Commissioner, were well founded. The conference lasted an hour. At its conclusion none of those present would have much to say, but last evening Mr. Fehl said there was nothing to be gained by suppressing the facts, and as they were stated by him they were corroborated by Mr. Weir.

Arsenic Not the Only Poison Used. It will require another week, possibly longer, to ascertain exactly the kind and quantity of poison found, but the fact that there were poisons there which could not have come from embalming fluids, or which were not a part of a medicine administered by the attending physicians, sets at rest any claim that the poison theory is incorrect. As a clincher to their testimony the friends of the dead Chief have had an analysis made of the brand of embalming fluid in use in the city at the body. It was found to consist almost entirely of a form of arsenic, but there was no other kind of poison in it.

Although physicians differ as to whether any arsenic could be found in the stomach as a result of the embalming fluid, there seems to be a weight of evidence against it and local physicians of recognized ability contented that in such a case as this the stomach would not show any of the poison. It is further established to the satisfaction of Gamble Weir's friends that the calomel he had taken in his medicine was not the only other poison found in his stomach. In other words, besides arsenic and calomel, there is found another poison, equally as deadly as either and in large quantity. No explanation of this has as yet been offered by the skeptics.

A Very Mysterious Letter. What progress has been made in ferreting out the author of the crime cannot be ascertained. The police seem to be taking no part in the work and whatever is being done is the work of the dead man's friends. The most important of the letters in the case developed yesterday, outside of the chemist's report, was the letter or note received by Weir some time after his death. The letter was not dated but the postmark showed that it was mailed on January 12, two days before his death and when he was not believed to be in danger. The envelope was addressed to the young lady to Kirkpatrick street, but as she lived on another street the letter was not received by her until nearly two weeks later, when her proper address was found by the carrier. The note read: "DEAR MARY: Gamble is very ill. If you want to see him go before it is too late. Mc."

The writing of the note is in a badly disguised hand and evidently that of a woman. The envelope was addressed by the same hand, but in the writer's natural way, and compared with the various characters shown the same striking peculiarities in each. Found the Writer of the Letter. The importance of this letter consists in its similarity to another letter in possession of the authorities, in which no attempt was made to conceal the writer's identity, but the importance of the note is that both letters declare their belief that both were written by the same hand, and even an ordinary person can distinguish the peculiar characteristics, in spite of the attempted disguise. One or two misspellings in the words "before" and "the" in the letter evidently has a habit of dropping the final letter in the words ending with E, as in the note the "before" is only imperfectly formed in the word "before" and is omitted entirely in the word "the." The "Mc" in the signature is evidently an after thought and appears to have been placed there for the purpose of throwing the recipient off as to the writer's identity.

All efforts to find out upon whom the suspicion of the authorities are turned prove fruitless. Though they said four days ago that the guilty person was known, they now say they are mystified as to the murderer's identity. Died Among His Old Friends. They know that Gamble Weir had enemies, but they cannot see how professed enemies could have been connected with his death, as for the last few weeks of his life, he was among those whom he had for years publicly spoken of as his best friends.